

THE WILSON BULLETIN

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EDITORIAL

WE WOULD LIKE to call attention to the very interesting discussion of faunal succession in Dr. Hicks' paper in this number of the BULLETIN. Let the reader also pause at the table showing the time afield and the distances covered. To cover 3,144 miles on foot in 2,733 hours is indicative of a fair degree of activity. The 2,733 hours represent about five months of solid time, but distributed throughout different seasons. This paper represents, therefore, intensive work in a very interesting region. Nevertheless, it is a faunal list, and we have a number of others awaiting publication; we may say in explanation that this paper appears at this time because of being subsidized.

THE PRESS carried information in November that Rush Lake in northern South Dakota has become dry. In 1929 we visited this shallow lake and found breeding there a good sized colony of Western Grebes. We also found the nests of the Pied-billed Grebe, the Holboell's Grebe, and the Coot; the Eared Grebe was said to be there, though we did not happen to find a nest. Professor Kubichek was camped there at the same time; in fact, he has made this lake his headquarters during the breeding season for several years. This lake region was a paradise for many species, and Rush Lake seemed to be the favorite spot for many wild fowl. Within a mile or two is located Waubay Lake, where the Double-crested Cormorants breed, as described by Mr. Lundquist in a recent number of the BULLETIN. It is most fortunate that Professor Kubichek succeeded in getting some very remarkable motion pictures of the Western Grebe in various activities during the summers of his work at Rush Lake. It will be interesting to learn what becomes of this colony of Western Grebes if this lake does not fill up again before the next breeding season.

Science for October 20, 1933, published an interesting note by Professor Francis Ramaley, of the University of Colorado, on the comparison of botanical papers of two selected decades, the first from 1886 to 1895, the second from 1923 to 1932. All papers were sorted under eleven classifications. Physiology "in all its branches" had 33 papers in the first decade and 176 in the second decade. Systematic botany including "morphology of the lower plants" had 176 papers in the first decade and 82 in the second. These figures show quite a definite trend. Now we hope that some one will make a similar study of some block of zoological literature.

Mr. George Seth Guion (1716 American Bank Building, New Orleans, La.) desires to secure *original* copies of Numbers 1 and 3 of the WILSON BULLETIN (1894), and will pay a good price for them.